

BILL NYE

Tells How He Searched for a Barber.
WILLIAM'S BARBER.

ARRESTED, N. C., Feb. 1.

When I first came here I began to cut about me for a good, smart barber, with whom I could associate during the winter; one who would not be ashamed to be seen conversing with me, and still withal, a man who could administer a clean shave without pain.

I fell into the hands of a tall, lanky-looking fellow about 35 years of age, named Plum Levy—pronounced Levi. Everybody said that Plum was a good haircutter, and, very likely, a good shaver, too. It was even reported that people came here frequently from New York to get their hair trimmed.

The first time I visited the shop Plum wasn't there personally. I took the chair of an assistant. It was a very disagreeable chair, with raked places in it. It was upholstered with hair, bristles, and the seat had bones in it. The room was heated by means of a fireplace, and the water for shaving is boiled in a saucepan on the coals. The assistant was a perfect gentleman, though. He did everything he could in a social way to make me forget my troubles. For half an hour he just simply dangled me with his conversational powers, and threw every influence about me to make me contented. He told me so much about the country and its resources that when he got through with me I was wringing his hand with wet eyes. This may seem to be a physical impossibility, but I did it.

For some time after that I decided not to shave any more. My beard is ginger colored with a dash of red in it; but others have risen to affluence and won a countless name who wore this kind of beard, so I thought I would let it grow and thus be able to horrify my children into a more thorough state of discipline than I am now able to maintain. Now and then I would go into the shop, however, hoping that Plum might be there, and in that case I would have one more old-fashioned shave before I abandoned myself to the wild and woolly depths of a tough, red beard; but Mr. Levy was engaged in building a wing on his house, and so I would inhale a little smoke from the fireplace and go away. Later on I decided that I would give the other assistant a hand at my beard. He looked like a likely young man whose parents were dependent on him, so one day I got up into his chair.

His chair was not so hard to sit in as the first one, but it had a very feverish breath and the head rest occasionally slipped a cog and fell about four inches, like the collar door of a gibbet. I stood this until I got shaved down to a line even with the angle of the jaw, and then I said I did not care about having my throat whiskers shaved off. I paid my reckoning and went away with a red tip of ginger colored plush around the suburbs of my neck like a middle aged Mormon on his way to the endowment house.

In two weeks a man who claimed to be friendly to my interests came to me and in a hoarse voice informed me that Plum Levy wasn't work in the shop.

I went there at a rapid rate. In the corner near the chair, with a blue fly net on it, stood a tall gentleman of African descent. He smiled pleasantly on me through a pair of iron bound spectacles and told me in a haughty manner to be seated. I sprang gayly into his red old chair, knocking out the dust and behind forgotten generations, and Plum Levy ran his shiny black fingers over the desert-skin of my once hair. It did not take him long to decide that it was doubtless a shave that I desired. I like to meet a man, be he white or black, who can jump at a conclusion that way with the utmost agility and always hit it right.



He got some hot water out of the saucepan, dashed his brush around it, banked up my nostrils with lather, and when I had to open my mouth in order to get a place to breathe through, he staid that full of the most unsuitable soapuds I ever ate.

He then paused in order to try on my eyeglasses, which I had deposited on the sink. Evidently they did not fit him, for he resumed his own with a sigh. All this he did with the utmost freedom.

I can imagine how such a man would act when he got a chance at emancipation. Wouldn't he gorge himself? Wouldn't he like to get away into the woods somewhere by the side of a curious old freedom and just kind of founder himself? I was so.

He picked out a razor with a white handle, such as agricultural papers offer to boys for one new penny, and he moved around over my fluffy cheek, turning my head over so that the midday sun could shine into my works, until I imagined in a low key in spite of myself. Oh, how I wanted to go home! How I longed to see my family once more! How I told Mr. Levy that I knew I had done wrong, and that I had written things about the southern climate that were too severe, and that if I had my life to live over again I would not do so; but, oh, would he not give me one more chance to reform? Would he not let me look once more upon the faces of my wife and children before he cut upon the other side of my neck?

At last he relented, and I went to the office of a physician.

My friends who recommended Mr. Levy now got out of it by stating that they supposed I wanted my hair cut. They say they never claimed that Plum Levy could shave for four apples, but he can just score that, cut hair.—Bill Nye in Boston Globe.

Lengthened His Days.

"Stop smoking," said a Boston doctor to an ailing patient the other day, "and it will lengthen your days." The patient stopped. The doctor's prediction was verified. The first day the patient declared was as long as his whole previous life.—Boston Transcript.

THE GRANADIER GUARDS.

The Granadier Guards were first raised in the year 1687, when the loyal English who shared King Charles' life were forced into six regiments, the first of which was called the "Royal Regiment of Guards." The force was subsequently disbanded through the inability of the King to maintain it, but in the year of the Restoration, 1689, the "Royal Regiment of Guards" was re-enrolled and united with "King's Regiment of Guards," raised by Colonel Russell, an old loyalist officer, for the purpose of escorting the King to England. Thus the Granadier (a title accorded to it after Waterloo) or 1st Regiment of Foot Guards has 221 years of existence, dating from 1687, when on its arrival in London it was brigaded with Monk's Coldstreamers (raised in 1680) the Scots Fusiliers, the three famous regiments having now become brigade of Guards for the long period of 221 years. *True Yards in One* is the motto of the Brigade of Guards, and for all practical purposes it is one regiment, though each corps has immortalized itself in its own way in every great battle where the honor of the country was at stake.

Lincoln's Proverbs.

An autograph letter that I would like to own was shown me a few days ago. "A. Lincoln" was boldly signed at the end of it, and this wisdom was there, paragraphed in this wise:

- "Do not worry."
- "Eat three square meals a day."
- "Pay your prayers."
- "Think of your wife."
- "Be courteous to your creditors."
- "Keep your digestion good."
- "Sweep clear of the biliousness."
- "Exercise."
- "Go slow and go easy."
- "Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good life."—New York Times.

Reviving the Old Master.

A venerable-looking old man applied for a pint of California brandy last week at a drugist's, in Providence, where prohibition prevails, stating that he wanted it to revive the color of a work of art. "Ah, that is for a mechanical purpose," said the clerk, "and here it is." The old man signed for the liquor according to the requirements of the law, and, paying for it, started toward the door. Before departing, however, he faced about, and with a droll expression on his countenance, said: "It is to revive one of the old masters." Too late the clerk realized that the old man regarded himself as an old master.

SOME SHORT SERMONS.

BY BROTHER GARDNER.

On a man credit if you want to start him on de road to de poe' house.

As it am de roughness of de grindstone which sharpens de ax, so it am de troubles of life which aize up de human mind.

Gray he's am entitled to respect only when de owners of gray-heads respect deiveselves.

It doan' do any good to light a candle arter you have bin eatin' wormy apples in de dark.

De person who judges of de speed of a body passes him on de road.

De person who am am nobber tempted deserves no partickler credit for obeyin' de law.

De less advice you g'n widout pay de mo credit you will receive fur bein' chuck-full o' wisdom.

Men who expect to be treated jist as you treat dem will neither slander nor abuse you.

Between readin' a man's character by his bumps or goin' on a picnic wid him, take de picnic.

What we calculate on doin' far to-morrow won't pay de grocer fur 'taters nor de butcher fur soap-bone.

De man who aims to elevate his fellow-men can't be too keeful to prevent de nayburs from overhearin' his family riots.

Doan' be too hard on naman nat' r'. De man who kin sot down an' tell you exactly what dis keetry needs to make her great an' glorious may have no ideah what' his nex' bar'l of flour am comin' from.

A religion which can't stand befo' de sight of a circus pur-eshun or de sound of a fiddle am not wort' luggin' aroun' de kentry.

People who expect a man to kick his own dog in case of a fight have got a big surprise laid up fur 'em.

When you flatter yerself dat de majority of people doan' know de difference between de rear of a lion an' de bray of an ass you have struck a banana-peel which will bring ye down kerflop.

Lots of men who would establish an ortun asylum if dey had de money will bent a wood-sawyer down thirty per cent. below de goin' price.

A Locomotive the Lighter.

The covered street at Milan, now well known as the Victor Emmanuel gallery, is roofed with glass and completed by a large dome, round the interior of which runs a chain of gas lamps. The lighting of these lamps at a considerable elevation used to present some difficulties, and was always a source of risk, until an arrangement was made for doing the work by electricity.

A miniature railway has been constructed close to the gas burners, on which runs a little electric locomotive carrying a wick suspended in spirits of wine. When it is desired to light the burners the wick is set on fire and the locomotive started on its career. It then rounds the dome, rapidly kindling the lights, and carrying much interest among the crowds that assemble nightly to witness the performance.—Boston Transcript.

A New Kink.

"So Miss Blank is married?" he inquired. "Yes," I heard that her father gave her a check for \$10,000. "Yes, he did." "Was it good for anything?" "Well, that's the point that puzzles everybody who was there. They were all crowding around to see if it was certified, when she held it aloft and exclaimed: 'Dear father, but those diamonds are enough! She touched it to the gas and away it went. I think it's a new kink, and one intended to save the old man.'—Detroit Free Press.

Why is it that the pressmen never say anything about Mrs. James Brown Foster? Here is a lady who is celebrated for—by the way, what is she celebrated for?—Philadelphia Call.

KEEPSAKES.

Each lover has a keepsake.
For the memory of his love,
One has a note or a ribbon,
And one a curl or a glove.
But I am rich in keepsakes;
Three notes I treasure apart;
There are two, accepting my presents,
And one, decking my heart.
—Kacodilas's Magazine.

THE BODY AFTER DEATH.

Four Methods Which May be Used in Idea of Inhumation—The Latest.

Modern science has determined positively against the common practice of inhumation on sanitary grounds. Wherever the population is dense, as it is in all great cities, it is seen at once that the custom of burying the bodies of deceased persons is a certain and fruitful source of disease. Water and air are alike polluted and rendered dangerous to life by the placing in the earth the lifeless lumps of clay which will in time be resolved into their native element, but which, in the meantime, give forth noxious exhalations. For this reason the practice of intra-mural burial has been done away with, and modern cemeteries are placed as far as possible from municipal centers.

In lieu of inhumation, the scientists of the present day have devised four methods, namely, cremation, cementation, coking and electro-plating. Cremation is only the classic funeral pyre, but without any of its unpleasant and revolting attendants. The body is reduced to a handful of ashes by intense heat in a furnace, so arranged that nothing disagreeable transpires during the process.

The process of coking is similar, but instead of being burned the body is exposed to a flameless heat and reduced to a hard, brittle substance instead of to ashes.

Cementation does not deal directly with the body but with its environment. It consists in hermetically sealing the coffin by a coat of the finest cement all round it. The advantages of a sarcophagus are secured in this way without its expense.

But the latest method and one which is growing into popular favor is electro-plating. It is the application of a perfectly even metallic coating to the surface of the body itself by the same process which produces an electrotype plate. The method is briefly this: The body is washed with alcohol and sprinkled over with fine graphite powder, to insure the perfect conduction of electricity. It is then placed in a bath of metallic solution containing a piece of the metal to be used. To this is attached the positive pole of a strong battery, the negative pole is applied to the body and a fine film of the metal at once begins to cover the body perfectly and evenly. This may be kept up until the coating attains any desired thickness.

To this process there would seem to be no valid objection. In effect it transforms the corpse in a beautiful statue, form, features and even expression being perfectly preserved. No change is brought about in appearance, except that face and figure are covered with a shining veil, through which the familiar lineaments appear with all their well remembered characteristics and expression.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Scared at the Wrong End.

A woman was seated in a cutter in front of a store on Monroe avenue the other day when a horse team of a light-colored carriage caught him by the bridle and jerked off.

"Seems as if he was frightened at something,"

"Perhaps he is," replied the woman, as she tumbled out, "but I always thought the front end of a horse got scared first."—Detroit Free Press.

BANFF-DAIRY!

R. WYNN

will open a Dairy at Banff about the middle of April with

25 COWS,

and will be prepared to supply the

MINES, THE SPRINGS AND OTHERS

in the park with

FRESH MILK AND BUTTER,

which will be delivered daily.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night or broken of your sleep by a sick child, out-feeding and crying with pain of indigestion? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will soothe the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the stomach and gives course Wind and colic, softens the bowels, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents per bottle. Be sure you ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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Offices all through Canada and in London, Eng., New York and Quebec.

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A. D. BRATHWAITE, Manager.

October 22 1896. W. H.

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Two Dwelling Houses.

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Large Shipments arriving Daily. English, Scotch, French and Canadian Suitings and Trouserings.

The Tailoring Department

under MR. GLASS is booming. Satisfaction guaranteed every Sale.

Ready made Clothing, New, Neat and Cheap,

Soft and Stiff Hats, the latest and best,

White and Colored Shirts, Fresh as Daisies.

Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, do.

Fine Underclothing and Hosiery in all styles and Sizes.

GRAND STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Sateens, etc., in the loveliest shades,

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Oretons, Gingham, etc., charming.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

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H. Collins

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CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to

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for the alteration and erection of Store on Stephen Avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and full information received at the store.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWIN B. ROGERS

Calgary, Alberta, March 24 97.

The Calgary Herald.

(DAILY and WEEKLY)

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Friday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

Lucas & Ewer, Publishers.

ALEX. LUCAS, Business Manager.
C. F. EWER, Editor.

Subscription—Daily, 1 year, \$10 6 months, \$5 3 months, \$3; 1 month, \$1.
Weekly—\$2 per annum, strictly cash in advance.

Advertising, Weekly edition. Transitory advertisements, 10 cents per line solid non pull, for new insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

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1/4 Column 12 Months, \$40; 1/4 Column 6 Months, \$25; 1/4 Column 3 Months, \$15.

All Advertisements inserted until paid for and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Perhaps the most important question with which Parliament will have to deal in the near future is that of providing for the Indians in a manner different from the present mode. The Indians are daily becoming more and more repugnant to the whites and useless to themselves. It is a disgrace to Canada, with her boasted civilization and Christianity, to allow such a state of things as maintains at present to continue. Casual reference was made to this subject during the recent campaign, and Mr. D. W. Davis, M.P., is pledged to support any scheme which has for its object the separation of the Indians from the whites and consequent advantage of both. That he will remember his pledge we feel certain, and as there are few men in the country who more thoroughly understand the Indian character than he, we look to him for valuable assistance in dealing with this matter. Heretofore the Indian has not received much attention from the press and politicians of Canada, save when an election was pending, and we hope that the question will now be taken up by every one who has the interests and honor of Canada at heart will express an honest opinion on the subject. It is not a question for parties but for the "nation." We have studied the question as carefully as our opportunities allowed, and have based our conclusions on the opinions of "old timers" who have had long experience with the Indians and have made a study of their condition, and we hope that some good may come of the discussion.

No doubt the Government, through its officials, the Indian Commissioner and the Indian Agents, has done its utmost under the present policy in this connection to deal with and settle the Indian question,—that is to say, to prevail upon and induce the aborigines to change their mode of life, and to adopt, as far as practicable, the customs and habits of the whites, with a view to becoming, eventually, self-supporting. It is very much to be regretted that all efforts in this direction have, so far, been attended with little, if any, success, if we except a very few instances—notably among the Crees and Stomies.

Now, after seven years of fruitless effort, despite the energy of the Government, backed by the devoted co-operation of our Christian missionaries in the Territories, would it not be timely and advisable to consider some other means of dealing successfully with the civilization of our Indians, and of realizing the idea of rendering them self-supporting.

In the first place we, the whites, must not lose sight of the fact that we occupy, to-day, the hunting grounds where these tribes were once a happy and contented people. Why is it that they are today a wretched community of beggars, wandering aimlessly from place to place without ambition, hope, or purpose? Simply because our advent has been the signal for the disappearance of the buffalo, and other game upon which they formerly relied entirely for their sustenance, and because our coming has been the beginning of their general demoralization.

The expression—"The best Indian is a dead one"—is a saying worthy, perhaps, of a heathen—certainly not of a Christian. The poor child of the prairie has as much right to live in this country as his white brother, and perhaps more, because he was the first occupant, and naturally

regards the pale face as an intruder. It is, therefore, wise and praiseworthy on the part of our Government that they should deal kindly and considerately with the Indians, regarding them as their "minor children," and framing their policy in this connection in accordance with the nature and exigency of their peculiar position. We are by no means in favor of the complete enfranchisement of the Indian, nor of placing him, generally, upon an equal footing with the white man. It is the opinion of those who have had long experience among the different tribes of the Territories that they are not yet prepared for a complete change from their nomadic habits and their uncouth notions, to the full comprehension and practical adoption of a complete civilization. It is useless to dream of such a sudden change. True, the Indian of this country, created, as other human beings, in the image of his God, has sufficient intellect and understanding to know God and to serve him, but we are satisfied that he has not sufficient brain power, sufficient will, perseverance, or physical strength, to undergo successfully the sudden change that we have named. There may be a few individual exceptions, but in general no such thing can be thought of. In a future more or less distant the Indians of this country, like the tribes of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and, already, many of the States, are doomed to disappear as tribes. Unless some policy be adopted for their concentration they will be no more than a few wandering, miserable families, pitching their tents and camping in the suburbs or outskirts of the towns and villages of the Territories.

In the meantime let us endeavor to provide against such a state of affairs by offering to these people a home where, as far as consistent with the demands and requirements of an advancing civilization, they may be happy and contented in the enjoyment of that mode of life to which nature appears to have peculiarly adapted them.

It cannot be denied that the existence of these Indian reserves, scattered, as they are, all over the country, is one of the greatest obstacles to the rapid settlement of the Territories. There is scarcely a place in the country where an immigrant can take up land and make a home for himself without being exposed to the unwelcome visits of these people, who are not the most conscientious respectors of civil rights and who are very ready to quarrel when their wants are to be supplied.

When the treaties were first entered into between the Government and the different tribes of Indians the latter were, to a certain extent, masters of the situation, and were sharp enough to secure to themselves the right of choosing their reserves, and intelligent enough to choose them from the best and most fertile belts in the country, so that many thousand acres of rich and fertile land are lying utterly useless and unproductive, and will remain so until thrown open for white settlement.

Now would it not be infinitely better for all concerned if one large reserve could be established which would be known as the Indian Territory and which the Indians might be induced to occupy? Of course such a change would necessitate considerable expenditure at first, and would doubtless be attended by some difficulties, but with judicious management, with the right men, and with good and efficient agents, the obstacles would soon be removed and the expense would soon be repaid. The policy would necessarily be one of persuasion, not of compulsion. Certain treaties have been made with these people and, of course, would have to be respected; but with kindness, prudence, and diplomacy, the Indians would gradually be led to see the advisability of the change, and would consent that it was entirely in their own interests and for their own especial benefit, both present and future.

We would propose that at the new Indian Territory be selected along the Red Deer River, beginning about twenty-five miles below the present crossing, extending down the river ninety miles and taking in twenty-five miles on each side, so including Buffalo Lake, the Hard Hills, and many other lakes and hills which were favorite hunting grounds of the Indians in the olden time. This portion of country would be admirably adapted to the purpose mentioned, being supplied with an abundance of coal, wood, water, and grass lands.

It could be explained to the Indians that the new Territory would be their own, that they would be protected from trespassers, and no white or other persons besides themselves and the Government agents and officials would be per-

mitted to remain in the Territory. Let the south side of the river be given to the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegan, Sarcee, and Stomies, and the north side to the different bands of Crees. No trouble need be anticipated between the different bands, as they have been friendly ever since the late rebellion and, in all probability, will remain so.

The Territory could be apportioned into sections and each section occupied as a special reserve of a special band.

Let the Government build a house and stable for each head of a family and assist and encourage him by presenting him with an ox, a cow, and necessary farming implements. Let each head of a family have a portion of land which he could consider his own to improve and till if he felt so disposed.

A Governor or Indian Commissioner should be appointed whose special duty would be the superintendence of the general management of the Territory. He should be assisted by good and efficient agents distributed through the respective reserves. A good and efficient police force would need to be stationed near the Governor's residence, which residence, as well as all other Government buildings in the Indian Territory should be substantial and in accordance with the importance of the scheme. Government general stores should be located at different points in the Territory providing for and supplying all the reasonable and necessary wants of the Indians, and at cost prices. Schools and churches would be built in the Territory by the different missions and should be liberally supported and encouraged by the Government. With the exceptions before mentioned, no whites should be allowed to enter the Indian Territory without special permission from the Governor or Commissioner, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and no Indian should be allowed to leave there without a like permission and under a like penalty.

In the course of time, after the Indians had become accustomed to their new life, individuals could be chosen among them to act in the capacity of sub-constables, to assist in the enforcement of law and order. The chiefs, if found competent, could be invested with qualified magisterial authority in their respective bands or camps, and a chief justice should be appointed to adjudicate in all matters of a civil or criminal nature which might arise in the Territory.

It is necessary to overcome would be the unwillingness of the Indians to abandon their present reserves and settle in the new Territory; but we have no doubt that in four years at most, if properly conducted, the scheme would prove a success. A very large proportion of the Crees would be only too glad to avail themselves of the offer at once; and the ice once broken, with good management, the other bands would soon be induced to come in.

Another objection which will probably be raised is the great expense which such a scheme would necessitate; but when we consider the vast amount of fertile land, a great proportion of which has been more or less improved, and the great number of government buildings thereon, all of which, lands and buildings, would be thrown upon the market, we are bound to acknowledge that, in view of the object to be attained, the expenditure would be a wise one. A great deal of the labor in connection with the formation and settlement of this Territory, such as building, freighting, &c., could be done by the Indians themselves at nominal prices.

Such a policy of concentration would, undoubtedly, simplify and facilitate the establishment and conduct of industrial schools, as these institutions being then in their very midst, the difficulty which now exists of obtaining and keeping pupils would cease, and the only trouble would be to provide sufficient accommodation.

Now, this is our scheme; we submit it to the honest criticism of all who have any interest in the general prosperity of the country, and in the satisfactory settlement of this vexed question.

Whether the scheme should prove a success or a failure the Canadian people, and the Canadian Government will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they have, at least, exerted their earnest and conscientious effort to brighten the twilight of an unfortunate and doomed people, whose birthright they have, to a certain extent, usurped and whose loss is their gain.

Edmonton Bulletin, (Liberal).—"As the matter now appears to the general public out of over 3000 votes in the district the Liberal party could only command 208—no great encouragement for unity or confidence. To have invited the contest which had this result is not a sign of good generalship."

DISALLOWANCE.

Speaking on the disallowance question, the Mail says:

"From an Eastern point of view, disallowance is at once justifiable and necessary. The taxpayers of the older provinces incurred an enormous burden of debt for the purpose of opening up the Northwest, and it does appear ungrateful that the part of the Northwest settler that he should turn round and seek to deal with the Government, St. Paul and Chicago. But the first consideration with him is to live, and to tell this man struggling for existence against stern climatic difficulties, that he should loyally forego advantages of independent railroad connection with the United States in order to recoup Ontario and Quebec for their outlay on the Northwest is likely, we fear, to prove a vain appeal. We are inclined to think the government will shortly be compelled to abandon its disallowance policy and negotiate with the Home for the relinquishment of the monopoly clause. The Northwest is bound sooner or later, with or without our consent, to break its chains."

Much as the people of the Northwest may desire to be relieved from the monopoly they will never urge "stern climatic difficulties" as a reason. The Northwest is not in Ontario.

OUR MINING RESOURCES.

The mining resources of Alberta which have already become widely known, are likely to attract a large amount of eastern capital this year. There have already been numerous enquiries about our coal fields and negotiations are pending for the investment of large sums in them. Every indication at present points to a season of rapid development for this industry and it is bound to be of great benefit to Calgary—more perhaps than we could derive from any other of our numerous resources. Coal mining places employment to a greater number of men in proportion to the capital invested than almost any other work, and if the coal deposits which are right at our doors, almost, are opened up it must give a great impetus to the trade of the town. We do not think it wise for the citizens to undertake to experiment with our hidden wealth—for the chance of failure when the work depends on the small subscriptions of a large number, is very great and an unsuccessful or abandoned effort would do great harm. Every disappointment and discouragement leaves a strong impression and will divert the investment of thousands of dollars and delay the growth of the place for a long time. If anything is to be undertaken by the citizens in this direction care should be taken that abundant capital is guaranteed and that thoroughly competent men are entrusted with the experiment.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

Can we wonder if astronomers should already boldly entertain the thought of making a complete survey of the heavens by means of photography? Admiral Mouches has shown that in the course of ten years fully 15,000,000 of stars might be made to record their exact position and true relative brightness in a series of large photographic charts! Nothing done by man since astronomy was a science can be compared with such a work as this, which yet might be well accomplished in a decade of years. But even all this, wonderful as it is, seems less impressive than what has been done and what astronomers are even now planning to do, in applying the photographic eye of science to analyzing the structure of remote suns. Already they have made the waves of light from many of the leading stars record their story on the tiny shore of photographic film, after journeying millions of millions of miles through space. But now a complete survey is to be made this way. A giant eyeglass is constructed that not only will it gather, but it will lift the light from multitudes of stars at once, will be directed in succession toward different parts of the heavens. For an hour at each view will this monstrous eye, more wonderful by far than the ichthyosaurus eye with which we began, gaze analyzingly on many hundreds of stars at once, leaving on record at the close of its survey the photographic spectra of all these stars, by which the elements present in them, under the very conditions in which these elements exist, will be written down in letters and words which (for the astronomer) there is no mistaking. Truly, a wonderful era of astronomical research is now beginning. Probably the next half century will reveal more about the millions of millions of tenants of interstellar space than all the years which have elapsed since Hipparchus, noticing a new star, was led to form the first of all known star catalogues.

"ONWARD."

Calgary has a bright future. Her progress cannot be checked by the disgruntled soreheads who from time to time assail her dearest interests. This place was destined to be a large city long before they arrived to blot her prehistory pages and her progress will be so rapid that soon all trace of them will disappear. We have no time for jealous pick rings; let our watchword be "Progress" and let each one strive for his own legitimate advancement and for the building up of the town. The quibbling, fault-finding, discord breeding crew will soon be swept aside and left far behind. There is work to be done. The immediate future is full of moment to Calgary. She is in a transitory state and the current year will witness a rapid change in her condition. It is the duty of everyone who has interests here to guard them carefully and to do nothing that will injure the credit of the town. Do not discount the future too largely, but build on safe and sure foundations and there will be no cause for regret.

Strangers are arriving among us daily and eastern capital is seeking investment here. This is very gratifying, but danger attends it. Unfortunately there are in Calgary, as in all new and flourishing towns, men who desire to reap where they have not sown, to secure wealth without working for it, to profit by the necessity or may be the greed of others. These men will exaggerate our opportunities, magnify our resources and tempt others to make investments and launch enterprises which our natural progress will not justify. Beware of the boomster, he is the only foe that we need fear.

Every stranger is welcome, be he laborer or capitalist. There is plenty of room for both here. Capital can find profitable investment in our unrivaled natural resources and every workman can get the value of his labor. Honest industry and enterprise can find no better field than this.

No doubt every man in Calgary recognizes his opportunity and hopes by the close of the year to have made a considerable advance from his present position. It is to be hoped that nothing will impede his progress. Now that the elections are over political feeling should subside and all should work shoulder to shoulder for the welfare of our fair town and district.

AN ONTARIO TENDERFOOT.

Mr George R. Honsinger, an Ontario tenderfoot, who started for the Northwest about a month ago and turned back after reaching Winnipeg, has been engaged since his return to the effect east in slandering the Northwest and the C.P.R. The Ottawa Journal publishes a good part of a column of lies about his experiences. Some of the most glaring falsehoods which he told are as follows:

"Reports given by railway employees (at Winnipeg) were to the effect that a snow slide had taken place in the Selkirk range of the Rockies, the track being covered to the height of 150 feet and the length of 600. On Saturday a train started west for Calgary and Moose. White and Paupet (two of his companions) thought they would try their luck on it. They only got as far as Moosejaw, however, as a large portion of the track west of that place, and east of Calgary, was washed away and one bridge was gone. At Moosejaw these young men were still stopping at last reports. Sunday and Monday passed and the coast-bound passenger kept arriving in Winnipeg until they numbered about 300. No instructions appear to have been given to the agents of the company to refuse through tickets, and consequently the maledictions cast upon the railway by these 300 were both loud, deep and numerous. When asked on Monday what were the chances of getting west the railway authorities said they could give no satisfaction. The line might be open in two days, or it might not for two weeks or two months. Upon hearing this Mr. Honsinger decided to return home, as did large numbers of others, and, as stated, he arrived in this city last night. He proposes, if he again makes an attempt to reach Kamloops, to go via the American lines to British Columbia. Moose, Upper, Heard and Jackson he left in Winnipeg."

The fact of the matter is that Honsinger is a big booby and tries to excuse himself for his lack of grit. Of the 300 passengers of whom he speaks he is the only one who did not join in a letter of thanks to the C.P.R. for the treatment they received. The C.P.R. were most attentive to the delayed passengers and did everything in their power to save them inconvenience. The reliability of Honsinger's statements may be judged from the fact that Messrs Upper and Paupet are now fact in Calgary and declare that they were not delayed an hour at Moosejaw or any where between Winnipeg and Calgary. They are now enjoying our delightful climate, sharing in the prosperity of the town and enjoying an occasional hearty laugh over Honsinger's foolish ideas.

about the Northwest. They advise him to move out to Five Stakes where the cars wont frighten him.

Sufficient has been told to show how contemptibly mean some men are, but when we add that the same Honsinger received from the C.F.R. \$29 and a ticket back to St Thomas, Ont, in lieu of his ticket to Kamloops, his meanness will be almost inconceivable. Such was the case however.

TRIBUNE TREASON.

Our attention has been drawn to a seditious article which appeared in the Tribune on Friday in reference to Canada's connection with the mother country. Ordinarily we would not consider it worth noticing as we do not think that our connection with Britain would be very much affected by such a clumsy and foolish article, but as it has been pointed out to us as a scandal on the loyal population of Alberta we feel constrained to condemn it. Had the Tribune attempted to discuss intelligently the respective advantages and disadvantages of Imperial Federation or Canadian Independence, no fault would be found with it, but if there is anything our contemporary abhors it is discussion. Reason it has not, and consequently the position it assumes on public questions are so utterly incompatible with common sense that they will not bear even the most cursory examination. In the effusion to which we have just referred the reader will find nothing but unreasoning hatred of Sir John Macdonald and total disregard of the peace and welfare of Canada. Since the Tribune succeeded in inveigling its meagre Grit following into the egregious blunder of putting a candidate in the field in Alberta its editor has developed a prodigious amount of conceit. He imagines himself a great statesman, a "leader in thought," in fact the unquestioned arbiter of the affairs of the universe. Hear him: "This question (the appointment of Governor General) once raised, and raised under circumstances which would incline both parties to seek the readiest solution of the problem, who can doubt what the result would be? The appointed Governor General of the present would give place to the elected president of the future." The Tribune's argument (save the mark) is this: If Sir John Macdonald is appointed Governor General, "at the end of his term the Grits would likely be in power and under the circumstances the Imperial government would feel constrained" to appoint a Canadian Liberal as his successor. If they did not there would be a row; if they did then good-bye Britain, Canada will choose her own head. The Tribune's inclination is unmistakably shown by its reference to "the dense stupidity that has usually characterized the Imperial government's policy of dealing with Canadian affairs." If the Tribune deduced a single grain of reason in support of its conclusions they would be less offensive to those who have the welfare of Canada at heart and hope to see her work out her destiny in a peaceful and rational manner, be it what it may. Such statements as we have quoted can only stir the blood of and be condemned by every British citizen.

MR BLAKE "SCOUTED" to Georgia the day the Globe commenced to figure out a majority for him. Blake could stand anything but a practical joke of that nature. Who can blame him?

The Tribune reproduces a portion of a paragraph from the Macleod Gazette referring to the fact that many Liberals voted for Mr Davis. We will give the remainder of the paragraph because the Tribune begrudges the credit paid to them by the Gazette. Here it is: "Too much credit cannot be given to these gentlemen who rose above the prejudices of party and voted for a political opponent because he was the best man. Such men are a credit to any country and Alberta has every reason to be proud of them."

It is to be hoped that the appointment of officials under the administration of justice act will not be much longer delayed. The whole judicial business of the country, at least of Northern Alberta, is at a standstill and nothing can be done until the appointment of a clerk of the court. The other judicial districts are in much the same position and we hope that they will not be kept so any longer than possible. No doubt the government will deal with the matter at once.

The following telegram appears in the Winnipeg papers

SAULT STE MARIE, March 25.—Returning officer Wilson yesterday declared Dawson elected by eleven majority for Algoma. There was no statement of the ballot boxes from Campbell and White River, which will probably increase the majority to twenty.

We have a slight remembrance of

having seen in a Calgary paper the same telegram with the words "which will probably increase the majority to twenty" omitted; and the same paper contained a violent editorial on the subject in which it said the government might as well elect the members of parliament itself.

ALBERTA DRUG STORE

NO
More
Monopoly.

BIG REDUCTIONS
in the price of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ETC., ETC.,

JOHN FIELD,

Chemist and Druggist begs to inform the inhabitants of Calgary and surrounding neighborhood that he has opened

"A NEW DRUGSTORE"

for the supply of all Medicine at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
thereby saving the public in many instances as much as

50 Per Cent.

J. Field has had over 30 years experience in high class trade in England, during more than 25 of which he was principal of the first dispensing business in Brighton.

The following circular from his successors is proof of the value of the business built up under his name.

THE CIRCULAR.

NAVAGE & ADAMS,
Pharmaceutical Chemists
BRIGHTON.

OCTOBER, 1896.

SIR,
Having purchased from Mr. FIELD the whole of the Prescription Books used by him at 50 Marine Parade during the last twenty years we shall have pleasure in dispensing any prescription or private recipe that you have hitherto had prepared by him, and we trust by attention to the quality of the drugs, the care taken in dispensing and the quick dispatch of orders, to receive a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed on Mr. FIELD.

We remain
SIR,
Your obedient servants.

NAVAGE & ADAMS

161 Marine Parade,
Telephone 415.
105 St. James Street,
Telephone 420.

DONT MISTAKE THE PLACE.

One door west of Gibbs Store. Nearly opposite the Post Office.

NEW STORE
J. F. GLANVILLE & CO.
NEW STORE

TWO DOORS EAST OF LAND OFFICE.

We have today opened out the contents of twenty cases of choice goods consisting of

Mens, Boys and Youth's Clothing,
Mens, Boys and Youths Felt Hats,
New Ties, Collars and Shirts Etc.,

As all of the above goods have been purchased for CASH in the Eastern Markets and having no old goods in our stock we are in a position to offer them at the lowest CASH PRICE. We have come here to stay, and in soliciting a portion of the trade of Calgary and surrounding country.

We ask you to call and see us we will convince you that the prices are right, and our stock choice, new and fashionable.

Give us a call, as we consider it a pleasure to show you through our stock.

Remember the place, 2 doors east of the Land Office.

J. F. GLANVILLE & CO.

GOOD - FRESH - BUTTER.
A Large quantity of

Eastern Townships Butter

JUST RECEIVED AT

KINNISTEN & DOUGLAS'

Also this season's meats consisting of

Finest Breakfast

Bacon, Hams, and

Boneless Shoulders.

A Full Line of Teas at Very Low Prices. WE - CHALLENGE - COMPETITION - IN - THESE - LINES

DUNN & LINEHAM

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, GAME and FISH in SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.

Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Close cuts on Car Lots.

Real Estate!

Intending purchasers can secure the very best bargains offering by

calling on

R. H. MOODY,

Real Estate Broker.

OFFICE—Opposite Rogers' Hardware store, Stephen Street.

JOB PRINTING.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK OF ALL kinds at lowest rates at THE HERALD OFFICE. THE HERALD OFFICE HAS THE LARGEST and most complete Job Printing Plant in the Territories.

NEW PRESSES, NEW TYPE, NEW INKS. A New Paper has been put into the Job Department of the THE HERALD OFFICE.

REASONABLE RATES ARE CHARGED AT THE HERALD OFFICE for Job Printing. No more robbery in town now.

PERSONAL.

IF YOU want to be wealthy and wise subscribe for THE DAILY HERALD.

WOOD CUT TO SUIT AND DELIVERED any place in town.

TERMS CASH. GEORGE MEE

Atlantic Avenue, South Side, C. P. R. Station House.



L. G. Baker & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

General Merchants

I. G. BAKER & Co.'s

New Stock of

BOOTS, AND SHOES, AND CLOTHING HAS ARRIVED

And is in fact the best and most complete Stock they have yet handled. The Manager is now in the Eastern Markets buying the

DRY GOODS,

Which, it is expected, will begin to arrive in a few days. It is the intention that this stock will surpass anything that has yet been

DEPOSIT TO

CALGARY, N.W.T.

TAILORING

It is the intention to manage the department by taking the measures here and having the clothes made up in the east, which enables us to sell made up suits almost as cheap as the ready-made clothes. A perfect fit guaranteed. Spring Samples now on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for Men's and Boys' Clothing

I. G. BAKER & CO.



HOUSEHOLD.

Castard and cake.—One egg beaten separately, two tablespoonsful powdered sugar, one pound of almonds chopped fine, one cup sweet cream whipped.

Almond Cake.—One and one-half cups sugar, 4 eggs, one-half cup sweet milk, 2 tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda, two cups of flour.

Puff Pudding.—Batter of one pint flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, salt, and milk to make a soft batter; grease cups and put in them a spoonful of butter, then one of berries. Steam twenty minutes.

Clove Cake.—One coffee cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of butter, 2 teaspoons of flour, half teaspoon of milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon of soda, half teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of cloves, 1 cup of chopped raisins, half nutmeg.

Feather Cake.—Take two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk, three cups of flour, three eggs and three tablespoons of baking powder. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. This is a very nice plain cake.

Drop Ginger Cookies.—One cup each of molasses and sour cream, one-half cup of sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful each of soda, ginger and cinnamon, and three heaping cups of flour. Drop in spoonfuls on a dripping pan. Bake quick.

Toronto Muffins.—Two cups flour, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons lard or less if not desired as shortening, a little salt. Beat the egg and shortening together, then add the flour and lastly the wetting of milk or water.

Steamed Brown Bread.—Two cups of corn meal, 3 cups Graham meal, 1 cup of molasses, 2 tablespoons of yeast. Mix soft with warm water over night. In the morning add 1 teaspoonful of soda and steam for 3 or 4 hours, the put in the oven to 15 or 20 minutes.

Apple pudding.—Make a crust as for biscuit, about half an inch thick. First fill a tin basin with apples sliced fine. The cook slightly on the stove. Put the crust on and bake. Cut into the crust to let out the air. This is best eaten with sugar and milk.

Fish Gumbo.—Take any remainder of boiled fish, chop it fine and add the same amount of bread crumbs soaked in milk; also 1 egg beaten and a spoonful of butter; season with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Bake in a buttered pan 20 minutes.

DOMESTIC AND USEFUL.

Lime powder well sprinkled where cockroaches abound will drive them away.

An agreeable drink is made by pouring half a pint of boiling water on a teaspoonful of marshmallads. Stir well.

The ice-water dyspepsia may be entirely relieved by using small quantities of highly-churned buttermilk, accompanied by what is known as a moderately dry diet.

Seedlings make good fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as wood, and make a good fire. The seed-heads, with the seeds in, are even better than the best hard coal.

Dyspeptic persons are advised to beat the milk a few minutes before drinking. This treatment breaks the butter globules, and renders digestion easier. Skimmed milk and fresh buttermilk are strongly recommended as summer drinks, instead of ice-water.

In making ginger snaps take two cups of molasses, one of lard, one tablespoonful of soda, one of ginger, and flour to make stiff enough to roll out. To make them crisp, when the ingredients are put together before the flour is added, the mixture must be brought to a boil.

To CURE DAMP CHINA WALLS.—The following is said, will accomplish an admirable result:—Roll two ounces of grease with two quarts of tar for nearly twenty minutes in an iron vessel, and having ready pounded glass, one pound, slaked lime, two po. nids, well-dried in an iron pot, and sifted through a flour sieve. Add some of the lime to the tar and glass to form a thin paste only sufficient to cover a square foot at a time, about an eighth of an inch thick.

Poor Man's Plum Pudding.—One cup beef suet, shred fine, one cup raisins, seeded, one cup currants, washed thoroughly, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful baking soda, a good pinch of salt, enough flour to make a medium stiff batter, about two and a half cups; sometimes it takes a little more and sometimes a little less, according to the flour; steam in a mould two and a half hours. To be eaten with hard or liquid sauce, as preferred.

Gooseberry Preserve.—Boil a pint of green gooseberries soft; sweeten to taste. Add one ounce of butter, four eggs well beaten, and, when the fruit is cold, mix eggs and butter with it well. Butter a mould, sift in sugar and bread-crumbs thickly. Pour the fruit gently into the mould, so as not to break crust of crumbs; then strew more bread-crumbs and sugar thickly over the top, say, half an inch thick. Bake one hour. Cover it with a cloth when taken from the oven. Turn out when wanted.

Not Too Proud.
A gentleman owns a fine tract of cedar land not far from Austin, Tex., and a few days ago he was told that some negroes were cutting down the timber, so he rode out to see about it. To his astonishment he found a really white neighbor, with a team and wagon, hauling off the timber.

"Why I am ashamed, Colored," said the owner of the land. "I heard that a lot of negroes were stealing my timber, and here I find you, a white man, cutting my timber. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Well, to tell the truth," responded the other party, "I hate to steal timber like a duncy, but these cedar trees make such bulky fence rails that I concluded to drop all pride of race."—Texas Siftings.

Sleep Habits of Children.

Many habits and customs, the deleterious effects of which are recognized, would be some things of the past if a practical and simple remedy could be devised. I have never met with any plainly written advisory articles on the training of children on proper sleep habits, except as to time. A recent experience has led me to "study up" on the subject in the most practical way, by asking questions of mothers and nurses. My little patient, whose habits and conditions led to this investigation, is ten years old. A serious and chronic affection of the kidneys has resulted from excessive use of sweets, and consequently lack of appetite for, and assimilation of, nutritious food. She persistently sleeps prone on her back with the arms flexed above her head; watching results in seeing her turn on one side from eight to ten times every night, but, of course, a farther result is diminished sleep, although it is not more restless than usual. Whether the habit can be permanently broken up is difficult to say. From her birth she exhibited a preference for that position, and had been indulged in it, with the inevitable results of catarrhal affections, dry throat, enervating, restless sleep; and aggravation of the kidney difficulty, as the spine was unduly heated by constant contact with the bed.

From the hour of birth a babe should be laid down to sleep with great care, never should it be permitted to lie on the back while sleeping; after it begins to play, the restless limbs are very beneficially exercised while lying so, but so soon as sleep comes the little one should be gently lifted and placed on the side, with the head raised only sufficiently to insure the spine from any curvature, seeing that there are no folds in the clothing to torture the tender flesh, special care being taken to lay the feet smoothly back. Alternate the sides, or there will be an unnecessary unevenness of contour when the child is grown; do not permit the knees to be so fixed as to crowd the viscera. Lying on the stomach occasionally is not injurious if the arms lie at the side and the face is free to the air. Frequently that proves to be a very restful position to a play-weary child. It is not a difficult matter to teach a child to sleep with the mouth closed and without snoring or "gritting the teeth." A lady of thirty-five, who had habitually gritted her teeth from their first possession was cured of the habit in a fortnight by persistent waking at the first indication of the sound; the habit has not been resumed during the five years since passed. If mothers could realize how many people suffer from bad sleep habits contracted in childhood they would pay a little more attention to their children at night-time beyond the "hustling off to bed, out of the way," the "keeping covered," which is a sort of "dim religious duty," kept sight of out of fear of the doctor's bill rather than any other consideration.—*Phrenological Journal.*

The Consumption of Tea.

The Australian colonies and New Zealand, according to one of the Indian journals, drink far more tea per head of population than the British Islands. The Australians come first, with 7.50 pounds per head; the New Zealanders next, with 7.25 pounds per head; while the people of Great Britain, though appearing third in the list, consume only 4.20 pounds each. Newfoundland and Canada come next; while in the United States the consumption is 1.50 pound per head; and in Russia, which is always regarded as a great tea-drinking country, the consumption is only 0.61 pound per head. Belgium, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Spain consume less than the other European nations; but there is not one nation on the continent, with the exception of Holland, in which the annual consumption exceeds one pound per head. But in certain parts of the countries named—tea-drinking is much more common than in others. In certain Russian districts, especially, tea is drunk constantly and copiously, and it is this fact which has given rise to the notion that Russia is the most bibulous of all tea-drinking countries.

Not to be Blent.

Two Aberdeen shore porters, heavily laden with huge bundles on their shoulders, in turning an abrupt corner in Castle street in opposite directions came sudden into collision with each other of not the most gentle description. "Baul!" exclaimed one of them, "at I'm completely dumfounded!" "Gweed faith, Simmon, but ye've made my head ring again!" "Bah!" replied Bauldy, "that's because it's been!" "Say ye see, ye muckle gommeril did your head ring?" was Simmon's response. "Na, na! I feel a besome o' gweed faith, it's made o' better material!" "Ugh, troth, that may be," retorted Simmon; "but if your head didnae ring, it's because it's cracked!"

The Anstruther Family.

It is said that the family to which the late Sir Robert Anstruther belonged to is one of the oldest and most notable in Scottish history. In the reign of David I., in the year 1100, it is recorded that William de Candella was created Lord of Anstruther. The Scottish nobles of these days, as now, generally took the names of their lands. But this William de Candella, as his name indicates, was a patriotic birth, and was not indebted to the Barony of Anstruther for his patent of nobility. It is believed that he was a foreign nobleman who obtained a grant of land from David I., as many other distinguished strangers did at that period. The descendants of the original Lord Anstruther, who in the third generation dropped Candella, and adopted the name of Anstruther, were, many of them, pious benefactors of religious houses, including the Abbey of Balmerino. In the sixteenth century a more or less distinguished and responsible position in national affairs. In the beginning of the seventeenth century one representative, Sir Robert Anstruther, was a diplomatist of considerable eminence. In 1625 this gentleman was despatched as ambassador to the King of Denmark, of whom he became a boon companion. It is recorded that in a protracted revel the Danish Crown was actually transferred to the Danish Crown by the ambassador, who were it during the remainder of the feast. The ambassador's son had five sons, the third of whom, Sir Robert, was created a Baronet in 1694, and was the ancestor of the Baronets at Balceath.

NOTICE.

To Millers and others in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba West of the First Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS. accompanied by one Hundred Pound note, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agents, in the North-West Territories, up to noon of Friday, the 25th of April, 1897.

AGENTS.
J. A. McLeod, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
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J. A. McLeod, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.

Form of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents from the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of those forms.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract based on the tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tender prefers to do so, he may deposit with Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by successful tender will be retained until a satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tender is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract, and his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two written acceptances to the Department for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion or for the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenders tendering at one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit their tenders and acceptances for the most distant, at the nearest of the Agents mentioned above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to successful tenderers on their application, and the samples submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery, or a count of his contract.

In all cases where the proportion may be estimated by rail contracts, tenderers make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded from the railway station to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 24th February 1897. w106-113

N.B.—The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs will accept tenders for the delivery of the flour, above mentioned, from millers and others in the North-West Territories and throughout Manitoba.

Holmes & Kirkpatrick,
GENERAL DEALERS

Groceries, Dry Goods

AND RANCH SUPPLIES.

At Calgary Prices.

HIGH RIVER - N-W T

ROYAL MAIL LINE

CALGARY AND MACLEOD.

Connecting Cal. Branches will leave Calgary on Mondays arriving at Macleod Wednesdays, leaving Macleod on Thursdays, arriving at Calgary on Saturdays.

For passenger or express rates apply to **G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY,** or **WM. BLACK MACLEOD.**

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Alberta and Athabasca Railway company will apply to the Dominion Parliament at its next session, for an amendment to its charter, giving power to extend, construct, equip and operate its line of railway from its southern terminal point on Bow River southerly to the International boundary, and also from its northern terminus on the Athabasca River northwesterly to the boundary of Alaska, and for other purposes.

By order,
W. W. HUNTINGTON,
Secretary of said Company,
Winnipeg, January 5th, 1897. w170

IF YOU WANT

anything in

Holiday Presents

WAIT TILL TROTT OPENS HIS NEW STORE - IT WILL PAY YOU.

—Remember the Time and Place—

AT TROTT'S

Brick Drug Store,

South Side Stephen Avenue

Leading Dry Goods House.

We are busy as hatters this month taking stock and preparing for the arrival of our NEW SPRING STOCK, which comprises all the

Latest and Most Desirable Novelties

For SPRING and SUMMER!

We would thank our many customers and the public, for their generous support during the past few years, which has been of such a character as to necessitate us to greatly increase our purchases and surpass any previous effort in close and judicious buying.

WE - EXPECT - OUR - STOCK - EARLY.

The goods are right and the prices such as will commend them to every purchaser. We will be somewhat confined for room for another season, but hope soon to overcome this difficulty and introduce our customers to more commodious quarters, furnished with all the latest improvements and facilities for conducting our business to the greatest advantage and convenience of our customers and pleasure of ourselves. Call early and examine our goods.

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